

VOL. I.

JANUARY. 1881.

No. 4.

COIN COLLECTORS
OF THE UNITED STATES

Illustrated Guide.



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This Number 25 Cts.

BANKERS' AND MERCHANTS' GUIDE.

Value of Gold and Silver of the World. The highest price paid in Philadelphia or New York, in U. S. Dollars and Cents, on February 1st, 1881. Base Metal and Copper Coin, will not bring the price at which they are quoted.

Corrected by A. M. SMITH, 533 Chestnut St., Philad'a.

MEXICO.		One Real, Silver.....		10	Two Carlins,.....		15
Doubloon, Gold.....	\$15.55	Guatemala xx Pesos,.....	18.75		Five Paul,.....	45	
1/2 Doubloon ".....	7.77	Costa Rica, x ".....	8.40		Crown,.....	90	
20 Pesos,.....	19.50	" " 5 " 1870,.....	4.16		Five Francs,.....	91	
10 ".....	9.77	" " 5 " 1876,.....	4.06		Ten ".....	182	
5 ".....	4.88	" " 5 " 1873,.....	4.65		Silver Lion,.....	95	
Two and one-half Pesos,		" " Doubloon,.....	14.00		Florin, Silver,.....	27	
Gold.....	2.41	CHILL.			Ten Soldi, Silver,.....	08	
One-fourth Pistole, Gold....	.97	Doubloon, Gold.....	\$15.54		Twenty Lire, Gold,.....	382	
Dol. Mexican old and new	.87	Pistole,.....	3.87		Ten ".....	191	
1/2 Dol. " " ".....	.42	Eight Reals, Silver,.....	.80		GERMANY.		
1/4 " " ".....	.18	Two " ".....	.17		Twenty Marks, Gold,.....	\$4.50	
SWITZERLAND.		Peso,.....	.82		Quintuple Ducat, ".....	11.00	
Five Francs, Silver,.....	\$.91	(hill, Condor) x Pesos,.....	9.00		One ".....	2.20	
Half Florin,.....	.20	Popayan Doubloon,.....	15.30		Five Thalers,.....	3.85	
Crown,.....	.30	Columbia x Pesos,.....	9.40		Two and One-half Thalers,		
Half Crown,.....	.40	Peru 20 Soles,.....	18.80		Gold,.....	1.90	
Five Batzen,.....	.09	" Silver Soles,.....	.83		Ten Thalers, Gold,.....	7.80	
Two Francs,.....	.36	Columbia xx Pesos,.....	13.75		Double Fred D'or, Gold,.....	7.80	
Twenty ".....	3.65	RUSSIA AND POLAND.			Single ".....	3.90	
BELGIUM.		Six Rubles, Platina,.....	\$1.60		Five Marks, Silver,.....	1.10	
Twenty-five Francs, Gold, \$4.77		Five " Gold,.....	3.90		Double Gilder, ".....	.70	
Twenty Francs,.....	3.82	Ruble, Silver,.....	.60		Sixth Thaler, ".....	.10	
Five Francs, Silver,.....	.92	One and One-half Ruble,			Thaler, ".....	.65	
JAPAN.		Silver,.....	1.00		Twelve Grotec, Silver,.....	.10	
One Yen, Gold,.....	\$0.99	Twenty Kopecs, Silver,.....	.12		Florin, ".....	.36	
Twenty Yen, Gold,.....	19.90	Fifteen ".....	.08		Crown,.....	.80	
Itzbu, Silver, Called in,.....	.33	Ten ".....	.05		Thirty Kreuzers, Silver,.....	.18	
10 Sen,.....	.08	Five ".....	.03		Twenty ".....	.15	
1 Yen, ".....	.88	Five Zlot, 1831, ".....	.53		Crown Thaler, ".....	.95	
50 Sen, ".....	.40	Three Zlot, 1797 ".....	.40		Twenty-fourth Thaler,.....	.02	
Quarter Pagoda, Silver,.....	.35	HOLLAND.			1 Mark,.....	.20	
Rupee, ".....	.43	Five Guilders, Gold,.....	\$1.95		50 Fenige,.....	.10	
Half Rupee, ".....	.21	Ten ".....	3.90		20 ".....	.04	
Quarter Rupee, ".....	.10	Ducat, ".....	2.20		ENGLAND.		
SPAIN.		Ducat, Silver,.....	.90		Gold.		
Doubloon, Gold,.....	\$15.50	Guilder,.....	.36		Five Sovereigns,.....	\$24.10	
One Pistole ".....	3.75	3 Guilders, ".....	1.30		One Sovereign,.....	4.82	
Half ".....	1.87	25 Centimes ".....	.08		One-half Sov,.....	2.41	
Quar. ".....	.90	30 Stivers, ".....	.57		One Guinea,.....	4.95	
Spanish Sovereign,.....	4.90	DENMARK, NORWAY AND			One-half Guinea,.....	2.45	
Four Piasters, Gold,.....	3.95	SWEDEN.			Silver.		
Dollar, Silver, old issue,.....	.85	Twenty Kroner, Gold,.....	\$5.25		One-half Crown,.....	.59	
" " new ".....	.80	Ducat, ".....	2.20		" " Geo. II,.....	.59	
Pistareen, Silver,.....	.19	Krone, Silver,.....	.26		Victoria Dei Gratia,.....	.59	
Half Pistareen, Silver,.....	.09	Specie Dol, Silver,.....	.90		Crown,.....	1.18	
Ten Reals, ".....	.45	Ricks Bank Dollar,.....	.45		Shilling,.....	.22	
BRAZIL AND PORTUGAL.		Ricks Dollar,.....	.24		Bank Token, 1s 6l,.....	.25	
Crown, Gold,.....	\$5.75	50 Ore,.....	.12		Token, 10d,.....	.10	
Moldore' Gold,.....	4.75	25 ".....	.06		Token, 5d,.....	.05	
960 Reis, Silver,.....	.85	FRANCE.			Union Token, 6c,.....	.06	
500 ".....	.20	Louis d'or, Gold, old,.....	\$4.65		One Penny,.....	.02	
Cruzado, ".....	.45	Forty Francs, Gold,.....	7.64		12 1/2 Pence,.....	.03	
200 Reis, ".....	.10	Twenty " ".....	3.82		2 Pence,.....	.04	
Milreis, ".....	.45	Ten " ".....	1.91		8 ".....	.05	
Double Moldore, Gold,.....	10.50	Five " ".....	.95		4 ".....	.07	
Joas, ".....	8.50	Crown, Silver,.....	.90		BRITISH COLONIES.		
AUSTRIA.		Five Francs,.....	.90		Mohur India Gold,.....	\$7.10	
Quadrupl Ducat, Gold,.....	\$8.80	Two ".....	.34		Mohur East India coin		
Ducat, ".....	2.20	One Franc,.....	.17		Gold,.....	7.08	
Sovereign, ".....	6.75	1/4 ".....	.04		One-half Sovereign,.....	2.43	
Half Sovereign,.....	3.37	Fifty Centimes,.....	.09		Sierre Leone Co Dol,		
Four Florins, Silver,.....	1.60	Twenty-five Centimes,.....	.04		Silver,.....	.80	
One ".....	.40	One-fourth Crown,.....	.25		Three Gilders,.....	.75	
One Dollar Specie, Silver,.....	.85	ITALY.			Rupee,.....	.35	
Twenty Kreuzers, ".....	.15	Forty Lire, Gold,.....	\$7.64		One-half Rupee,.....	.18	
CENTRAL AND SOUTH		One Hundred Lire, Gold,.....	19.10		Two Annas,.....	.05	
AMERICA.		Five " Silver,.....	.91		One-eighth Gilder,.....	.03	
Doubloon, Gold,.....	\$15.54	Two ".....	.37		One-fourth ".....	.06	
Half ".....	7.77	Two Doppia, Gold,.....	6.25		One-Sixteenth Dollar,.....	.05	
Four Escudos, Gold,.....	7.55	Ninety-six Livres, Gold,.....	15.00		Canada half ".....	.50	
Pistole,.....	3.75	2 1/2 Scudo,.....	2.60		" Quarter, ".....	.23	
Half Pistole, ".....	1.87	Twenty Grani, Silver,.....	.15		" Ten cents ".....	.09	
One-fourth Pistole, Gold,.....	.97	Testoon,.....	.28				
Eight Reals, Silver,.....	.87	Scudo,.....	.85				

We buy and sell above Coins, at a small margin.

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American Colonials.

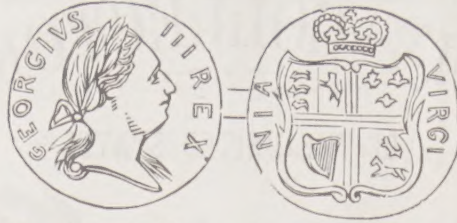


WE sometimes meet with a copper coin something smaller in diameter, and not so thick as the old U. S. Cent; having the following characters: Obverse, two L's crossed under a Crown. Legend: "Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum." Reverse; "Colonies Francoises 1721 H." Sometimes the date is 1722. The piece tells its own story, being issued during the minority of Louis XV by the French Government for its Colonies. As Louisiana was one of these it probably circulated there, and is accordingly classed among American Colonials.



Another considerably heavier copper, engrailed on the edge, was issued by the same government, in the year 1767. Obverse; Two flambeaux crossed. Legend, "Colonies Francoises L. XV." Three fleur-de-lis, under a Crown, are encircled by two half-wreaths fastened by their stems. Legend, "Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum 1767."

The majority of those now seen, have had the three fleur-de-lis obliterated by the letters R F, stamped upon them. This it is believed, was done by order of the Republican Government, after its establishment.



The well-known Virginia half pennies seem to have been very plentiful. A number of different dies were used. A laureated bust of George the Third is surrounded, as on the English half penny, with his title, "Georgivs. III. Rex." The reverse has an ornamental and crowned shield, emblazoned quarterly: 1, England impaling Scotland; 2, France; 3, Ireland; 4, the electoral dominions. Legend, "Virginia 1773," One variety is so much larger than the others, as sometimes to be called the penny, but it is not nearly large enough.

A similar device dated 1774 has been found in silver, and is known as the Virginia shilling. It is possible that a coinage of shillings for Virginia was intended at this time of which the above was a pattern. However this may have been, the coin is of great rarity, probably less than half a dozen in all are known to coin collectors of the present day.



A very rare, if not unique piece whose history is not known, is called the "Non Dependens Status," from the legend on the obverse. This legend surrounds a draped bust, facing right, the hair falling on the shoulder. Reverse, an Indian in a tunic of feathers facing left, seated on a globe. In his right hand is a bunch of tobacco; his left rests upon a shield. Legend, "America 1778," judging by the copy that has been made of this piece, which is said to have been engraved only, it must be a fine design, handsomely executed.



The Bar cent is believed to have been made in England, in the year 1785, and sent over to New York for circulation in America. It has the Monogram U. S. A. in large Roman letters. In one variety the S is over the other letters, and in another the S is over the U, and the A over the S. The reverse has thirteen parallel Bars. A good Bar Cent can be had for three or four dollars. Other pieces made probably in this country but not authorized, that were intended for the needs of the New York Colonists will now be described.



The Nova Eboracensis have a laureated head facing right with mailed bust, legend "Nova Eborac." Reverse, the goddess of liberty seated upon a globe; in one variety facing right, in three others facing left. She holds the liberty cap by its pole, in the right hand, and an olive branch in the left. Beside her is the New York shield. Legend, "Virt. et. Lib." Date 1787. The common varieties bring in good condition about a dollar.



The Excelsior coppers have the coat of arms of the State of New York, with the word "Excelsior" in the exergue. Reverse, an eagle displayed, on the breast a shield argent. In one talon a bundle of arrows; in the other an olive-branch, and thirteen stars about his head. Date 1787. Two varieties; in good condition, fifteen to twenty dollars.



The New York Washington cent has a bust with wig, and with military draping facing right; Legend, "Non vi virtute vici." Reverse; The goddess of liberty seated, with liberty pole and scales of justice. Legend, "Neo Eboracensis." Date 1786.

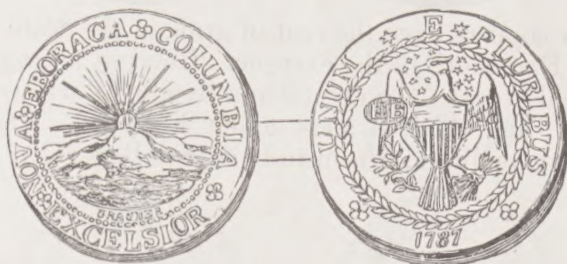


The New York Immunis Columbia, has the goddess of liberty seated upon a globe, the scales in her left hand, and liberty pole, with cap and flag in the right. Legend, "Immunis Columbia." Date 1787.

Reverse ; An eagle displayed, with arrows and olive branch in his talons. Legend, "E Pluribus Unum."



The George Clinton, has the bust of Governor Clinton facing right, with legend "George Clinton." Reverse the state arms of New York ; and in the exergue, "1787 Excelsior." This last reverse is found also combined with the Liber Natus, which has an Indian standing, facing left, with tomahawk in the right hand, and bow in the left, a bundle of arrows also at his back. Legend, "Liber Natus Libertatem Defendo." This latter obverse is also found combined with another reverse, as follows. An eagle stands upon a section of a globe ; Legend, "Neo Eboracus 1787 Excelsior." The foregoing are very rare, excepting the Immunis Columbia, which sells in good condition for five dollars or more. The others, including the N. Y. Washington, bring from twenty five to more than a hundred dollars.



Brasher's Doubloon, has the device, a Sun rising from behind a range of Mountains ; in the foreground the Sea ; "Brasher" underneath, and a beaded circle around. Reverse, An eagle displayed, with shield upon his breast, and arrows and olive-branch in his talons, thirteen stars about his head. "E B" in an oval has been struck in his right wing, Legend ; "Unum E Pluribus 1787." Only about four of the gold pieces are known, one of them in the U. S. Mint cabinet.



The Mott Tokens were issued by the Mott firm in N. Y. city, and are considered the first tradesmens tokens coined in America. Device ; a clock with an eagle perched upon the top. Legend ; "Motts, N. Y. Importers, Dealers, Manufacturers of Gold and Silver wares." Reverse, an eagle with wings expanded, facing left. A shield is upon his breast, and the talons

have arrows and olive branch, respectively. Above the date 1789. Legend, "Chronometers, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver ware."



The Talbot, Allum & Lee tokens, have a device, a ship sailing towards the right. Above the ship, "New York." Legend; "Talbot Allum & Lee, one cent." Reverse, the goddess of liberty, standing beside a bale of merchandise. Her right hand supports the liberty staff with cap, her left rests upon a rudder. Legend, "Liberty and Commerce." Date 1794. On the edge, "Payable at the store of."

In 1795 there was a slight variation, reading, as follows, on the obverse; "At the store of Talbot Allum & Lee, New York." On the edge; "We promise to pay the bearer one Cent." Of course the date was 1795.

The tokens of Mott and of Talbot Allum & Lee, are quite plentiful. That of the latter of 1795 is scarcer than the 1794. From one to two dollars will purchase any of the three in fine condition.



In the year 1785, permission was given to Reuben Harman, Jr., of Vermont, by the Legislature of that state to coin copper money. In the latter part of the year they first appeared, and were coined in 1786-7 and 8. The first bore the following devices: A sun rising behind a wooded range of hills. Beneath it a plow. Legend, "Vermonts Res Publica," on one variety, and "Vermontis Res Publica," on another. Reverse, An eye within a small circle, surrounded with twenty-six rays, one half of each being longer than the alternate half. A circle of thirteen stars fills up the spaces between the end of the short rays and the long ones. Legend, "Stella Quarta Decima."

In 1786 a similar style has adopted on one variety, but the legend reads "Vermontensium Res Publica." On the reverse the long rays terminate in sharp points, and the others are omitted.

Another variety was totally different. It has a laureated bust facing right, with the legend, "Auctori Vermon." Reverse, the Goddess of Liberty seated facing left, with staff and olive branch. Legend, "Inde et Lib." This is called the Baby-head Vermont, and is valued at from 50 cents to \$2 00, according to condition.

The third variety has the head facing left and is rather scarce.

In 1787 the head faces in two varieties toward the right and in one toward the left; the legend on the reverse of the latter is "Britannia." It is common.



In all of the issues of 1788, the head faces right. There are a number of varieties, some common and others rare.

There is a rare Vermont bearing for reverse an "Immunis Columbia," exactly like that described on page 71, excepting that it is dated 1785. In good condition it is worth 5 dollars.

UNITED STATES COPPER COINS.



In the year 1798, a slight change was made in the obverse of the Cent, giving some of the curls a different termination from those of 1796, '97, and the early part of 1798. The latter device was continued each year until, and including 1807. The reverse remained unchanged until the same time, excepting some slight variations, probably unintentional, if not positive mistakes. For instance, in 1797 and 1802, we find some without stems to the wreaths, or in one case, only one stem. In 1801 and 1802, some have $\frac{1}{100}$ instead of the fraction $\frac{1}{100}$. In addition to this error, a variety of the cent of 1802, has UNITED, instead of UNITED. In 1796, we have in one instance LIHRTY, instead of LIBERTY.

The coinage of half cents was suspended in 1798 and '99, to be again resumed in 1800. They correspond in design with the cent of the same period, until a change was made in 1809. They are common excepting that of 1802 which is scarce, and commands from \$1 00 to \$10 00, or less, according to condition. The die was altered from that of 1800, (none being coined in 1801.)

In the changes made in 1808, an entirely new head was designed, facing left. Seven stars are to the left and six to the right. The head has a band tied across it, inscribed with the word, Liberty, and the hair is curled gracefully below the bands on the reverse, there is but one wreath, entirely



encircling the words "One Cent" in two lines, with a point between them, and a line below. This style continued until the year 1814 inclusive. It was also adopted on the half cent from 1809 to 1811 inclusive, when these coins were omitted until 1825, when the same devices were resumed until and including 1836, none being made in 1827 and 1830, and one variety in 1828 has but twelve stars.



In 1815 no cents were made at the United States Mint. In 1816, we have a different obverse. The head is broader than that of 1808 &c., and is "put up" in a knot at the back part. The stars surround the bust at regular intervals. This style, with some variations, was continued until the abolition of the old copper cent in 1857, and the adoption of the nickel cent in its place. The most noticeable changes being the following. In 1817, one variety has fifteen instead of thirteen stars. In 1838, the plain string that confines the hair is replaced by a beaded string, which was adopted thereafter. In 1839 there are five varieties, one of them is from an altered die of 1836.



A second has the head and reverse of 1838. A third has a lock on the forehead, and from the simple expression, is sometimes called the "Silly head." A fourth has also a remarkable expression, and is called the "Bobby head." The line and point on the reverse are left off in this. The fifth variety has a smaller head, less curly and more old maidish in execution. The stars are smaller and the letters on the reverse are larger.

The half cents were again coined with the pattern of the cent last mentioned, in 1840, and continued without intermission until 1857.

Overstrikes of cents occurred in 1798 over 1797, 1799 over 1798, 1800 over 1799, 1807 over 1806, 1810 over 1809, 1811 over 1810, 1819 over 1818, 1820 over 1819, 1823 and 1824, both over 1822, and 1839 over 1836. In the half cent series, we have 1802 over 1800, and 1808 over 1807.

The most valuable cents are about in the following order, 1795 Jefferson head, 1799, 1804, 1793, 1809, 1811, 1806, 1796, 1795, 1823. A fine Jefferson head has sold for \$145.00. But fine cents of common dates often bring large prices. The sale of Mortimer Mc Kenzie in 1869, was the most successful, 88 cents realising \$1295.00.

The valuable half cents, are, 1796, 1831, 1836, 1840 to 1849 small date, inclusive, 1852, 1793, 1802, 1811.

A really fine set of cents is worth \$300 to \$500, a fine set of half cents, about \$200.

NEW JERSEY COINS.



A very interesting work on the above Coins just published by Edward Maris, M. D., of Philadelphia, with a large plate of the phototype process, showing exact facsimile, full size of 120 different varieties, the most complete History. It took the Doctor over 13 years labor in collecting coins and information for this work.

We should be glad to pay \$1.00 to \$10.00 for any coins of New Jersey Horse Head not in his work, we claim no American Historical Library complete without a copy of this book. Only 117 published, and 60 sold at this writing. One Rare New Jersey Copper will pay for the work.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

This Number 4 ends the first year's subscription; will only publish Nos. 5 and 6 in 1881 and will spare no expense to make it the best and most interesting work on coins in America. Subscription Price 25 cents per number, sold only to subscribers before July 1st.

COINS OF THE GERMAN EMPIRES AND STATES.

CHAPTER I.

First Empire, from 800-1806.

GERMANY derives its name from the latin word "*Germani*" warlike men. First mentioned by the Roman historians about 211 B. C. Anciently divided into several independent states until 25 B. C. when the Germans withstood the attempt of the Romans to subdue them, although they conquered some parts, but by the repeated efforts of the Germans, they were entirely expelled, about A. D. 290.

In 432 A. D., the Huns, driven from China, conquered the greatest part of this extensive country; but it was not totally subdued till Charlemagne, the first emperor, became master of the whole, A. D. 802., when he added a second head to the eagle, in his shield, to denote that the empires of Rome and Germany were united in him. This double-headed eagle is still claimed and retained by Austria of the present day.

Charlemagne the first Emperor of Germany and King of France, was crowned at Rome, as Emperor by Pope Leo III., on Christmas-day 800 A. D. His dominions consisted of all Germany, extending to the Baltic Sea and the mouth of the Vistula; of Gaul and the North of Spain as far as the Ebro; of Italy to Mount Vesuvius, extending eastward over Panonia, Slavonia, Bosnia and Dalmatia.

Charlemagne died 814 A. D., having previously caused Louis, surnamed the Debonnaire, to be crowned emperor, in 813 A. D., at Aix-la-Chapelle. In 814 A. D. Louis the Debonnaire on ascending the throne separated Germany from France. The house of Charlemagne continued to possess the throne of the German Empire in the following succession: A. D. 840-855, Lothaire; 855-875, Louis II; 875-878, Charles II, surnamed the Bald, who was poisoned in 878 and succeeded by Louis III, the Stammerer who reigned from 878-879; who in turn was succeeded by Charles III, the Gross in 879 and reigned till 887; when he was in turn succeeded by Arnould, who reigned till 899, leaving the throne to Louis IV, who died of grief, caused by the discussions between the Lords and Bishops in 912 A. D., and was the last of the house of Charlemagne.

From 912 A. D., the throne of the German Empire was filled by election, the princes of the different German States being the persons in whom the right of voting for an emperor was vested their first choice fell upon Conrad, duke of Franconia, who reigned from 912 to 919; followed by Henry I., the Fowler 919-936; Otho I., the Great 936-973; Otho II., the Bloody, 973-983; Otho III., the Red, 983 and who was poisoned in 1002; when Henry II., duke of Bavaria, surnamed the Holy and Lame ascended the throne and reigned till 1024. Conrad II., from 1024 to 1039; Henry III., the Black 1039-1055; Henry IV., 1055 to 1077, when he was deposed and Rodolphus took his place in 1077, who in turn reigned for three years and was killed in battle in 1080, when Henry IV., was re-instated and reigned for 25 years longer, dying in 1105 A. D., followed by Henry V., 1105-1125; Lothair II., 1125-1138; Conrad III., 1138-1152; Frederik Barbarossa the red beard 1152-1191; Henry VI., 1191-1198, Philip 1198-1208; Otho IV., 1208-1211, Frederic II., 1211-1215; Henry VII., 1215-1246; William 1246-1273, killed in

battle. At his death the house of Hapsburg succeeded to be elected to the throne of the German Empire, when Rudolphus, count of Hapsburg, the first of the Austrian family ascended the throne in 1273; who was succeeded in 1291 by Adolphus of Nassau; but who in 1298 was deposed and Albert I of Hapsburg in 1298, who was killed by his nephew in 1308; when Henry VIII of Hapsburg, ascended the throne in 1308, and who in turn was poisoned by a priest with a consecrated wafer in 1314. In 1314 Louis IV, of Bavaria ascended the throne and was killed by a fall from his horse in 1347; when Charles IV of Luxemburg reigned from 1347-1378; Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia, from 1378-1399; Frederick, Duke of Brunswick, 1399-1400; Rupert, palatine of the Rhine from 1400-1410; Sigismund, king of Hungary, 1410-1437; Albert II, duke of Austria and king of Bohemia, 1437-1440; Frederick III, arch-duke of Austria, 1440-1493; Maximilian I, 1493-1519; Charles V, king of Spain, 1519-1558; Ferdinand I., 1558-1564; Maximilian II, 1574-1576; Rudolphus II, 1576-1612; Matthias I, 1612-1619; Ferdinand II, king of Hungary, 1619-1637; Ferdinand III, king of Hungary, 1637-1658; Leopold I, king of Hungary, 1658-1705; Joseph I, king of Hungary and Bohemia, 1705-1711; Charles VI, 1711-1742; Charles VII, 1742-1745; Francis I, husband of Maria Theresia, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, 1745-1765; Joseph II, 1765-1790; Leopold II, 1790-1792; Francis II, the last of the Emperors of the first German Empire ascended the throne in 1790 to 1806, when he renounced the Roman imperial purple of Germany and assumed the title of Francis I, Emperor of Austria.

One of the most widely known coins of the German Empire is the Ducat; originally made of very pure gold, but soon fell to less than nine-tenths fine.

The principal German Ducats are those of Frederick Barbarossa having on the obverse the Imperial globe and upon the reverse, a full length figure of the patron saint, those of Sigismund I, a full length of himself, crowned, and carrying a sceptre upon the obverse, while upon the reverse is an ornamented cross, with shields in the angles. The Ducats of Maximilian II, have upon the obverse the imperial globe, and a small shield bearing an eagle; while upon the reverse there are five shields, forming a cross, the central one bearing an animal not unlike a donkey. The Ducats of Rudolph II, have upon the obverse the Virgin and Child and the reverse a full-length figure dressed in armor, and carrying a spear. The Ducats of Matthias have upon the obverse the well known double-headed eagle of the German Empire, adopted by Charlemagne in 802 A. D., with the imperial globe upon its breasts. Upon some of the Ducats of Matthias there is his bust, and grasping a sceptre; while others bear the busts of Matthias and his consort, Anne of Austria, both crowned. The Ducats of Ferdinand III, have upon the obverse full length figure of the Emperor and upon the reverse, the Virgin and Child. Those of Leopold I., his bust, laureated, and upon the reverse the double-headed Austrian eagle surmounted by the imperial crown, a small shield upon its breast, a sword in the dexter, and a sceptre in the sinister talon. The Ducats of Joseph I, are similar to those of Leopold I, some having the double-headed eagle; others the Virgin and Child; while the Ducats of Charles VI, bear the figure of the emperor in armor, crowned, the imperial globe in the sinister hand and the sceptre in the other; the latter rests upon a shield bearing a double-headed

eagle; upon the reverse: the earth surrounded by clouds and surmounted by a helmet, the whole surmounted by the sun; those struck for Hungary have the Virgin and Child. The Ducats of Joseph II, have his head, laureated, and the Austrian eagle upon the reverse. Francis II, has his head, laureated, upon his Ducats and upon the reverse, an altar, surrounded by diverging rays, supporting a crown, the imperial globe and a sword and sceptre of the silver coins, the most prominent are: the Crown, the Thaler and the Florin differing but slightly from the devices on the Ducats.

CHAPTER II.

German States from 1806-1870.

Napoleon I, having determined that the German or Holy Roman Empire, as it was called, should no longer exist; but that instead thereof, a Confederation of German States should be formed and by the Diet of Frankfort, July 12, 1806 a league of the German States was formed; consisting of seventeen voices in the Diet. This lasted until after the taking of Paris in January, 1871, when in Versailles king William of Prussia was proclaimed Emperor of Germany.

From 1806 to 1857 the coins of the German States were coined according to the "Convention rate" of 1753, for Silver coins and the Gold coin according to the standards of the Diet of Augsburg, in 1559; and the standard of Brunswick 1740.

According to the two standards of 1559; the first was 18½ carats or about 770 fine; and from a Mark weight of 3609.500 grains troy were coined 72 Florins, 36 Maximilians, or 24 Carolins. This coinage was discontinued in 1739-1740. The second standard 23⅔ Carats, or 986 fine; and from a Mark of such gold, 67 Ducats were coined—equal to 53,870 troy grains per Ducat. The third standard originated in Brunswick about the year 1740 and has been in use in the Northern States till 1873; the fineness of this standard was at first 21½ carats or 902.778 fine, but afterwards was reduced to 21⅓ carats or 895.833 fine; at which rate there were coined from a Mark weight, 3609.500 grains; 17½ pieces of Ten Thalers, 35 Pistoles or Five Thaler pieces and 70 Half Pistoles.

The silver coins of the German States have been subject of regulation at three conventions. The first was at Leipzig, in 1690, and the standards then adopted are usually distinguished as the "Leipziger-Fuss" or standard of Leipzig. The number of pieces coined under this standard were 9 Specie-Thalers and 18 Specie-Florins to the Cologne Mark of fine silver of 3609.500 grains troy. This Specie-Florin is also called the "Zwei-Drittel-Stück," or the two-third piece, because it was two-thirds of the Thaler of account, though only half of the Specie Thaler, the silver coin. It was sometimes coined of fine silver, sometimes only three-fourths fine, the weight varying accordingly.

The second was convened in 1753, and its standard known as the "Convention Basis," and although only Austria and Bavaria were represented, this standard was gradually adopted by almost the whole Confederation. The number of pieces coined under this standard were: 10 Specie Thalers, 20 Specie Florins or two-thirds, 40 Half Florins and 60 Twenty Kreuzer pieces; also 9½ Crowns of South German States and 24 Florins of the same states.

The third was held at Dresden, Saxony, in 1838, known also as the "Convention Basis." The number of pieces coined under this standard were: 7 Double Thalers, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ Florin pieces, 14 Thalers, 21 two-third Thalers, 42 one-third Thalers and 96 one-third Thalers; besides 24½ Florins, 49 half Florins, 270 six Kreuzer or one-tenth Florin pieces and 540 three Kreuzer pieces.

On the 24th of January, 1857, a fourth convention was concluded by which a new coinage was established and which lasted until 1873, when the coinage of the German Empire superseded all others. It was agreed that the half of one Kilogram, equal to 500 Grammes, or 7717.500 grains troy, called the "Zollpfund," should serve as a standard. Of the gold coins were coined 50 pieces of the Crown and 100 half Crown, to the Zollpfund of fine metal equal to 900 fine American standard. Of the Silver "Vereins or Union coins" were coined 15 Double and 30 Thalers, 22½ Double and 45 Florins, 180 quarter Florins 500 ten new Kreuzer pieces and 1000 fine new Kreuzer coins, all of which conforming respectively to the Zollpfund of 500 Grammes or 7717.500 grains of fine silver.

1. Coins of the duchy of Anhalt.

The coins of the duchy of Anhalt bear upon the obverse the head of the reigning duke and upon the reverse the crowned shield of Anhalt supported by two upright standing bears; and sometimes a marching bear upon the rampart of a fortress.

2. Coins of the grand-duchy of Baden.

The coins of the grand-duchy of Baden bear upon the obverse the head of the reigning grand duke and upon the reverse the crowned shield of Baden supported by two griffons.

3. Coins of the kingdom of Bavaria.

The coins of the kingdom of Bavaria bear upon the obverse the head of the reigning king and upon the reverse, the crowned shield of Bavaria, supported by two ramparts and crowned lions. Some of the earlier coins of this century have upon the reverse a sceptre and a sword, saltire, crowned.

4. Coins of the free city of Bremen.

The coins of the free city of Bremen have upon the obverse the coat of arms of the city, a crowned shield upon which a large key; sometimes the shield upheld by two rampant lions, while on the reverse within a wreath the denomination of the coin.

5. Coins of the grand-duchy of Brunswick-Luneburg.

The gold coins of the grand-duchy of Brunswick-Luneburg have upon the obverse the head of the reigning grand-duke and the crowned coat of arms upon the reverse; or the crowned coat of arms supported by two wild men upon the obverse; while upon the reverse is the denomination of the coin, occupying the field. The silver coins bear upon the obverse the head of the sovereign and upon the reverse the crowned shield of Brunswick and Luneburg. Upon the minor silver coins there is usually upon the obverse a galloping horse and upon the reverse the denomination of the coin occupying the field.

6. Coins of the once free city of Frankfort on the Main.

The gold and silver coins of Frankfort on the Main bear upon the

obverse the crowned eagle, wings spread, or the view of the city; while upon the reverse either an ornamented cross or the denomination and value of the coin occupying the field.

7. Coins of the free city of Hamburg.

The gold coins of Hamburg bear upon the obverse the full length figure of a knight in armor and upon the reverse the standard of the coin within an eight cornered shield. The silver coins bear upon the obverse the triple turreted rampart of a fortress and upon the reverse the double headed German empire eagle; while the minor coins have in its place the denomination and value of the coin.

8. Coins of the once kingdom of Hanover.

The gold coins of Hanover have upon the obverse the head of the king and upon the reverse the crowned quartered shield of Great Britain and Ireland upon which the shield of pretence the coat of arms of Hanover; others have simply the denomination and value of the coin occupying the field. The silver coins have upon the obverse the head of king and upon the reverse the same crowned coat of arms as on the gold pieces, sometimes supported by the rampart lion and unicorn; the minor silver coins have the galloping horse upon the obverse and upon the reverse the denomination and value of the coin.

9. Coins of electorate Hesse-Cassel.

The gold coins of Hesse-Cassel have upon the obverse the crowned shield within an order chain, and upon the reverse the denomination and value of the coin. The silver coins have upon the reverse the head of the sovereign and upon the reverse a crowned shield upon a mantle of ermine; while the minor coin have upon the obverse the crowned shield with lion rampant and upon the reverse the denomination and value of the coin.

10. Coins of the grand-duchy Hesse Darmstadt.

The gold coins of Hesse-Darmstadt bear upon the obverse the head of the sovereign and upon the reverse the crowned shield of Hesse-Darmstadt, the rampant lion sword in dexter paw. The silver coins have the head of the sovereign upon the obverse and coat of arms supported by two lions or the denomination and value of the coin; while the minor piece have a crowned shield with the rampant lion and the denomination and value upon the reverse.

11. Coins of the landgraviate Hesse-Homburg.

The coins of Hesse-Homburg have upon the obverse the head of the landgrave and upon the reverse the coat of arms of Hesse-Homburg or the denomination and value of the coin.

12. Coins of the principality of Lippe.

The silver coins of Lippe have upon the obverse the head of the prince and upon the reverse the crowned coats of arms of Lippe upon a mantle of ermine or the denomination and value of the piece.

13. Coins of the free city of Lubeck.

The coins of Lubeck have upon the obverse the double headed German empire eagle with the value of the coin upon its breast, upon the reverse the coat of arms of the city and above the value of the coin within two branches crossed and tied.

14. Coins of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg.

The gold coins of Mecklenburg bear upon the obverse the head of the grand duke and upon the reverse the crowned shield of Mecklenburg and the denomination and value of the coin. The silver coins have the head of the sovereign upon the obverse and the coat of arms crowned upon the reverse; others have the crowned shield upon the obverse and the denomination and value upon the reverse.

15. Coins of the former duchy of Nassau.

The coins of Nassau bear upon the obverse the head of the duke and upon the reverse the crowned shield of Nassau, supported by two crowned lions or the denomination and value of the coin; while the minor coins have upon the obverse the crowned shield, lion rampant, and upon the reverse in the field the denomination and value of the piece.

16. Coins of the grand-duchy of Oldenburg.

The coins of Oldenburg have on the obverse the head of the grand-duke and upon the reverse the coat of arms of the grand-duchy; while the minor coins have the crowned shield and upon the reverse the denomination and the value of the piece.

17. Coins of the kingdom of Prussia.

The gold coins of Prussia of this century have upon the obverse the head of the king and upon the reverse the Prussian eagle, crowned, and perched upon a cannon, with trophies of war in the background; the later coins have upon the reverse the denomination and value of the piece occupying the field, within a heavy wreath of oak-leaves. The silver coins bear upon the obverse the head of the king, while upon the reverse they have either the crowned Prussian eagle, wings spread, a sceptre in the dexter and the globe surmounted by a cross in the sinister talon; or the crowned shield of Prussia upon a mantle of ermine; others have the denomination and the value as well as the name of the mines from which the silver was obtained.

18. Coins of the principalities of Reuss.

The coins of the two principalities of Reuss have upon obverse the head of the prince and upon the reverse the coat of arms, crowned, upon a mantle of ermine, the minor coins have the denomination and value of the piece.

19. Coins of the kingdom of Saxony.

The gold coins of the kingdom of Saxony bear upon the obverse the head of the king and upon the reverse either the crowned shield of Saxony or the denomination and value of the coin. The silver coins have upon the obverse the head of the king and upon the reverse the coat of arms of Saxony, crowned, or the denomination and value of the piece; or the name of the mines from which the silver was obtained.

20. Coins of Saxe-Altenburg, Coburg-Gotha, Meiningen and Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach.

The coins of these sovereigns have upon the obverse the head or bust of the reigning duke while upon the reverses are the crowned coats of arms or the denomination or value of the coins.

21. Coins of the kingdom of Wurtemberg.

The gold coins have upon the obverse the head of the king; while on

the reverse the crowned coat of arms with denomination and value of the coin. The silver coins have the bust of the king upon the obverse and upon the reverse the coat of arms, crowned; or the denomination and value of the coin within a heavy wreath of oak. The smaller coins have on the obverse the crowned shield and upon the reverse the denomination and value of the coin, occupying the field.

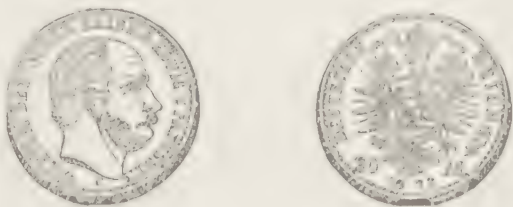
All the afore described coinages gold as well as silver have been called in by enactment of the German Reichstag in 1871 and mostly retired from circulation and melted in prior to 1873, marking the former German coins a thing of the past and quite rare.

CHAPTER III.

The second and present German Empire.

Upon the occupation of Paris by the allied German troops, in January 1871, at the former Imperial chateau of Napoleon III; King William of Prussia was proclaimed Emperor of Germany and at the first legislative period of the 2d Session in 1871, the coinage of the present German Empire was enacted.

This new law, now in force, provides for the coinage of 20 Marks gold pieces of which 69½ shall contain one pound of 7717.500 grains Troy pure gold; the 10 and 5 Marks gold piece in exact proportion. The 10 Marks gold piece shall be known as the "Krone" or Crown and the 20 Mark-piece as the Double Crown. The alloy of the imperial gold coins shall consist of 900 parts of fine gold and 100 parts of copper. The imperial gold coins are to bear on the one side the imperial "Reichs" eagle, with the legend "*Deutsches Reich*", German Empire; and their value in marks; also the year of their coinage. On the other side, the likeness of the sovereign, or in the case of the free cities, Hamburg, Lubeck or Bremen their respective arms, with a corresponding inscription, and the marks of the mint, viz: the letter A, for Berlin; B, for Hanover; C, for Frankfort on the Main; D, for Munich; E, for Dresden; F, for Stuttgart; G, for Karlsruhe; H, for Darmstadt; J, for Hamburg.



Double Crown or Twenty Marks of the German Empire.

Obverse: Head of the German Emperor William, legend: "Wilhelm Deutscher Kaiser, König v. Preussen" (William German Emperor, king of Prussia.) Reverse: Imperial Reichs Eagle, crowned with the imperial crown. Legend: "*Deutsches Reich*" (German Empire.) At the side of the eagle "20" "M" Exergue: Date of the year of issue.



Krone or Crown of Ten Marks of the German Empire.

Obverse, legend and reverse, same as the preceding double Crown, with the exception that "10" "M," takes the place of "20."

The gold coins of the German Empire are the only legal tender above twenty Marks in one payment.

The silver coinage of the present German Empire includes the:



Five Marks of the German Empire.

Obverse the head of the German Emperor Wilhelm, legend: "Wilhelm Deutscher Kaiser König v. Preussen" (William German Emperor king of Prussia.) Reverse: Crowned Imperial Reichs Eagle, legend: "Deutsches Reich 1876." (German Empire 1876) Exergue: "Fünf Mark" (Five Marks.)



Two Marks of the German Empire.

Obverse, same as the preceding five Mark piece. Reverse and legend same as the preceding one, exergue: "Zwei Mark" (Two Marks.)



One Mark of the German Empire.

Obverse: The Imperial Reichs Eagle crowned with the imperial crown, occupying the field, no legend. Reverse: "1 Mark" within a heavy wreath of oak, legend: "Deutsches Reich". (German Empire.)



Half Mark of 50 Pfennige or Pennies.

Obverse: The Imperial Reichs Eagle, crowned. Reverse, "50" in the field, legend: "Deutsches Reich" (German Empire). Exergue: "Pfennig" (Penny)



Twenty Pfennige or Pennies.

Obverse and Reverse, same as the preceding Half Mark, with the exception that "20" occupies the field.

The pound of fine silver 7717.500 grains Troy is coined into 20 Five Mark pieces, 50 Two Mark pieces, 100 One Mark pieces, 200 Fifty Pfennig pieces and 500 Twenty Pfennig pieces.

In the German Empire silver being no legal tender, no person is compelled to take in one payment a larger sum than twenty Marks.

The Nickel coins are the 10 and 5 Pfennig pieces and the copper coins the 2 and 1 Pfennig pieces and are only a legal tender to one Mark only, in one payment.

LEYDEN, LEATHER AND PASTEBOARD SIEGE MONEY.

During the siege of Leyden, Netherlands, in 1574, the Prince of Orange had recourse to leather and pasteboard money. Upon the obverse the Belgian lion, sword in his claw, and in the other the shield bearing the arms of Leyden, two keys crosswise. Reverse, in a heavy wreath of oak: "Nymms, Obses, Urb, Lygdvn, Svb, Gvb, Ill, Prin, Avrac, Cv." Money struck in the city of Leyden besieged, under the government of the most illustrious prince of Orange.

These leather tokens were passed upon the soldiers and the inhabitants and made current 8 Stivers silver.

GOLD KOPECKS OF RUSSIA.

During the eighteenth century Russia coined a small gold coin weighing about 12½ grains and which had a forced value of about 35 to 40 cents, although its intrinsic value varied from 30 to 33 cents. It bore upon the obverse the bust of the emperor and the name of the city where struck, and upon reverse the arms of Russia. These Gold Kopecks are now very seldom seen and command a high premium.

BEZANTS.

It was customary in the lower ages to strike particular coins for the royal offerings at great festivals, these offerings were called Bezants and called what they really were.

VARIETIES OF THE COPPER ISSUES OF THE UNITED STATES MINT, in the year 1794.

BY EDWARD MARIS, M. D.



(Continued from No. 3.)

No. 21.—Short Bust. Date close; the 4 sharp at the top and touching the bust. Hair very curly, the ear a point. From the top of the head to the end of the lowest curl, only 12: hence this variety has been called the *short bust* '94. A line passes transversely across the date, from 1 over 7 to the milling. Another passes along the outer border of the cap.

Reverse. Stems 3 and $2\frac{1}{2}$, inclined 130° . The die cracked in a radius from the centre to the edge, between "Of," and "States."

No. 22.—Obverse. Same as No. 21.

Reverse. Stems $2\frac{1}{2}$ each; inclined 135° . Die cracked through U in "United" and O in "One," into the upper part of the left hand half-wreath.

No. 23.—Patagonian. Head large and near the legend. Also near the date, the first and last figures of which it touches. The Liberty cap touches the milling which is deep and serrated. Depression above the chin in profile, unusually deep, the ala of the nose prominent and the hair coarse.

Reverse. E of "One," too high. Top of t in "Cent," too low. Stems inclined 135° ; left $2\frac{1}{2}$, right 3.

No. 24.—Obverse. Same as No. 23.

Reverse. Stems 3 and $2\frac{1}{2}$; inclined 128° . Peculiarities mentioned in the last, not found in this.

No. 25.—Obverse. Same as No. 17.

Reverse. Deep milling—the wreath weak—the legends bold. Stems $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 3; inclined 102° . R of "America," has a remarkably long tail.

No. 26.—Amiable Face. "Liberty" indented on the lower edge. Date has narrow figures—the 7 small and the 9 not in correct position. Physiognomy remarkably amiable. The two lower curls are shown, one of them behind and below the other. This variety is sometimes found on a large planchet.

Reverse. Same as No. 25.

No. 27.—Obverse. Same as No. 26.

Reverse. Stems $2\frac{5}{8}$ ths each. Dividing line of the fraction, 3. Angle 124° . Ribbon knot prominent.

No. 28.—Large Planchet. "Liberty," very slightly indented on the lower edge. Milling quite delicate. Figures of equal size and moderate width. Many specimens of this variety are on planchets of the largest size.

Reverse. Stems each $2\frac{1}{2}$; inclined 119° . Numerator of the fraction touches the dividing line. Lower parts of a and the last t in "States," almost join.

No. 29.—Marred Field. Bears a close resemblance to No. 26, excepting that the legend is not indented. There are two wedge-shaped elevations in the field, opposite to and in a line with the termini of the 2nd 3d and 4th hairs, the larger being interior to the smaller and inverted.

Reverse Same as No. 27.

No. 30.—Obverse. Same as No. 29.

Reverse. Stems $2\frac{1}{2}$, each; angle, 130° . Line between 1 and 100; $2\frac{1}{2}$. N in "United," has the top of the connecting line prolonged too far. This die was cracked between U and n, toward the centre, and again touching d, and running in the same direction.

No. 31.—Distant 1. The 3d and 5th hairs are considerable longer than the 1st, 2nd, 4th and 6th. Date wide; the one is too far from the 7. In the legend, T is not in accurate position.

Reverse Stems each 3; angle 107° . Dividing line of the fraction, $1\frac{7}{8}$. R in "America" is disproportionately large U in "Cent," is too low.

No. 32.—Shielded hair. "Liberty," near the cap and head. Date near the bust. Hair flowing widely back, and in most cases, each particular hair unites with the one adjoining, before terminating. Every specimen of this variety that I have seen, has a deep protecting rim on the observer's left, caused by the piece not having been struck evenly. This die was cracked through the figure 9 of the date.

Reverse. Stems $2\frac{1}{2}$, inclined 130° . Resembles the Reverse of No. 30, yet having discernable points of difference. The die was cracked through the last s in "States," and afterwards through the last a in "America."

No. 33.—Obverse. Same as No. 32.

Reverse. Stems 3 and $2\frac{1}{2}$; angle, 125° . No enclosed space between the ribbon and stem on the observer's right; in this respect contrasting with the last. N in "United," has the peculiarity of the same letter in No. 30. Fraction has no dividing line. The die was cracked through the letter d.

No. 34.—The Plice. Several adjoining hairs are twisted together before terminating, as in the cents of 1795-96. The field is shown between the lower hair and the hair brushed back of the ear, $2\frac{3}{4}$ from the end of the latter. In the date, the 7 is longer than either of the other figures.

Reverse. Stems $2\frac{3}{4}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$; angle, 123° . Line between 1 and 100, 2. A in "States," nearly touches the first t. An elevation on the field, looks like an interrupted continuation of the right ribbon end, almost to the milling.

No. 35.—Obverse. Same as No. 34. The die was broken across the bust in a line paralld with the pole, $1\frac{1}{2}$ from the latter, and a quadrilateral fragment was broken out from the lower border, including part of the figure 4.

Reverse. Stems $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 2; angle, 125° . The peculiarities pointed out in the last, are not seen in this. A line passes obliquely from n in "One," through e in "Cent."

No. 36.—The Plice. Head resembles that of 1795. Date and legend wide and near the bust. Hair twisted like that of No. 34, excepting that the lowest curl is turned in a sharp arc toward the date. The die was cracked from the milling between T and Y, through the centre of the forehead over to the cheek.

Reverse. Stems $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 3; inclined 114° . Several letters of the legend are not in proper position, especially St. commencing "States," and the last a in "America."

No. 37.—The Plicæ. Head resembles the last. Legend commences nearer the cap. The last curl makes a larger arc in terminating and is narrower.

Reverse. Same as No. 36.

No. 38—Head closely resembles that of No. 36. The date is wider, however, and the last curl more like that of No. 37. The expression is one of Roman sternness.

Reverse same as No. 31.

No. 39—The exact head of 1795. Like the cent of that year, the legend touches the cap and nearly touches the head. Date 6 wide. The last curl does not arch around like those just described, but terminates like the 95's.

Reverse. Stems each 3; inclined 103° . Each letter of the word "Cent," not correctly placed.

No. 40—Obverse same as No. 11.

Reverse. Stems $2\frac{1}{2}$ each; at an angle of 120° . There are six berries on the left hand half-wreath, instead of seven, as on the reverse of No. 11.

No. 41—Egeria. Resembles the 17th, excepting in the following particulars; viz. The legend is not indented; the figure 7 is not nearly parallel with the 1, and the 4 is nearer the bust; there are seven termini to the hairs.

Reverse. Same as No. 17.

No. 42—Trophied Head. Date 5. Last curl unusually thick. A depression will be found in the head just below its junction with the cap, which is not seen in any other variety. There was a fragment broken from the border of the die to the left of the hair, 6 long.

Reverse. Same as No. 24.

No. 43—Crowded date. Date $5\frac{1}{2}$ and near the bust, the 4 touching it. Legend $1\frac{1}{4}$ from the head—the L $\frac{3}{8}$ ths from the cap. Pole expanded near the end.

Reverse. Stems $2\frac{3}{4}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$; angle 127° . The left hand wreath has the solitary berry as on the reverse of No. 19, but differs from the latter in having the bow correctly placed.

EAGLE OR GOOSE.

The question of the emblems and devices for our national coins was before the House of Representatives, then in session in Philadelphia, when Matthew Lyon, a member from the South, warmly opposed the eagle, as a monarchical bird. The king of birds, he thought, could not be a suitable representation of a country whose institutions were founded in hostility to Kings. In reply Judge Thatcher from Massachusetts proposed a goose which, he said, was a most humble and republican bird, and would, in other respects, prove advantageous, in as much as the goslings would be convenient to put on the ten cent pieces.

The laughter which followed at Mr. Lyon's expense was more than he could

bear. He construed this good-humored irony into an insult, and sent a challenge. The bearer delivered it to Mr. Thatcher, who read and returned it to him, observing that he should not accept it. "What! will you be branded as a coward?" "Yes, sir: if he pleases. I always was a coward, and he knew it, or he never would have challenged me." The joke was too good to be resisted even by the angry party. It occasioned infinite mirth in the Congressional circles; and the firmer, cordial and gentlemanly intercourse between the parties was soon restored in a manner entirely satisfactory. This was a very happy ending, and it was well said that Mr. Lyon wisely concluded there was no use in trying to fight with a man who fired nothing but jokes.

Answers to Correspondents.

F. R., Cincinnati. The coin mentioned by the French author as "Noailles" were the same as the double Louis d'or of 40 francs. They were so called after the French Director of the Mint the Maréchal Duke of Noailles and coined under his direction about 1745.

C. E., Bethlehem, Pa. The little benches on the medal you describe, are in fact little beds, known as the *Lectisternia*, on which the statues of the Gods of the ancient Greeks and Romans reclined, when a festival was prepared in their honor, and of which they were supposed to partake.

K. B., Toronto, Can. The Czarnovitch is a Russian gold coin, issued during the reign of Katherine the Second. It bears her likeness, an excellent one, upon the obverse and the legend in Russian characters, which translated reads: By the Grace of God Katherine II Empress and Selfruler of all the Russias. Its weight about 50 to 54 grains, almost pure gold. Value \$2.25 cts.

Mercurio. "Voce Populi" half pennies were coined in Ireland in 1760. They bear upon the obverse a very dubious effigy of George II, and "Voce Populi" as legend. The portrait of George II bears a much greater resemblance to the Pretender, but whether this was a piece of waggery in the engraver, or only arose from his ignorance in drawing must be left in doubt.

No. ice, Portland, Me. Wants to know how to distinguish coins of most remote antiquity from the fabrication of recent dates in imitation thereof: Froelich in his *Notitia Elementaris Numismatum* says: 1. Their oval circumference, 2. Antiquity of the alphabet. 3. The characters being retrograde; or the first deviation of the legend in the common style, while the rest is retrograde. 4. The indented square on the reverse. 5. The simple structure of the mintage. 6. Some of the largest very old coins are hollowed on the reverse with the image impressed on the front. 7. The dress, symbols, &c., are of the rudest design and execution.

Doubt, New York. Wants us to decide if the Burgundian coins spoken of by ancient authors are myths or not? In answer we can only say: that of the Burgundian coins none remain, but will any body from these conclude, that in one instance they were denominations of money only, in the other real coins? The laws of the Visigoths in Spain and the Burgundians in Gaul were the same, speak of such money, as was then to all appearance current among them. Of the Gothic Spanish coins some are still extant in the Russian Cabinet of the Ermitage in St Petersburg, why not of the Burgundians?

N. of St. Louis. Wants to know why the 25 cents California gold pieces have become rather scarce. Well, the dear ladies have voted it a fashionable appendage to their bracelets and necklaces, hence the demand larger than the supply.

Fred. Is troubled in mind about the immense coinages of the Bland Dollars; he paid to a dealer in coins out West two dollars, for a new Dollar in 1878. He fears they will become a drug in the market, as he expresses it. Two dollars for a Bland Dollar of 1878 is quite a liberal pay for half the real value; but if the signs of the times do not deceive us, Fred need not fret that a silver dollar will become a drug in the market, although neither he nor his great-grand children will ever find a purchaser of that dollar at that price.

Encyclopedist, Philadelphia. The only work to help you in your task, you will find in the Astor Library, New York, entitled: *Trésor de Numismatique and Glyptique*, complete in 22 Volumes.

France. Gold pennies were first coined in your country under Philippe le Bel in 1348; they were current at that period at 16 Sols.

Numismatist. The crown of laurel was at first the honorary prize of conquerors, but afterwards commonly worn, at least on their medals and coins, by all the emperors from Julius, who was permitted by the Senate to wear it always, to hide the baldness of his forehead. This perhaps gave rise to the first emperors always appearing with it on their coins, a circumstance continued to our times with a most risible and truly Gothic absurdity.

Antiquity. When for want of art in refining precious metals silver was above one fifth of the gold in their coins, it was denominated "Native Electrum" and highly valued by the ancient coiners.

Puzzled. Sends us a description of a coin which has upon the obverse a figure which he thinks is of Greek origin and upon the reverse Arabic inscription. This is an early Arabic coin of the Caliphs, who according to the rules of the Koran were not allowed to stamp their own effigy, took as a pattern, any of the old Greek or Roman coins, thus Syrian kings and Roman emperors, form the obverses of their brass coins; and sometimes but very rarely, figures not found on ancient coins now existing. The reverses usually have praises in honor of their prophet and in Arabic characters.

A Subscriber. "By whom and on what occasion were the words used: "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute?" By Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, when Ambassador to the French Republic in 1796.

W. A., Boston. The Romans made choice of old reverses on coins, which were most suitable to the events of the year, or defaced them if they were not so.

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CHINESE COINS.

The Chinese word Tsuen, which they formerly used to express what we call money, properly signifies the water of a fountain that runs without ceasing, which intimates the continual passing of this kind of metal from hand to hand; but they have for some time given it the name Tsien, and thus they say Tong Tsien, copper money and In Tong Tsien, silver money.

Formerly gold and silver coins were current in China, as well as copper; the Chinese authors cite ancient books which affirm that under the reign of Yu, founder of the first dynasty called Hia, they used gold and silver coins. There was also money, made of tin, lead, iron and even baked earth, on which figures and characters were imprinted. The stamp upon their coins has no relation to the reigning prince, because they think it indecent and disrespectful that the image of the prince should constantly pass through the hands of merchants, and the meanest of people.

The inscriptions on their coins are commonly pompous titles, which the reigning prince have given different years of their reign, as for instance: "Eternally shining," "Sovereignly peaceful," "Magnanimous" &c. &c.

Some coins are marked with the value set upon them by the prince, without regard to intrinsic value or weight as for instance, the inscription: "Pouan Leang" which signifies a half Tael.

There is another, whose inscription is singular enough, containing the four characters: Kouei Yu Tshing Ti, that is: The money has its course, and at length returns to the emperor." As for the very ancient money, such as the "Pou" and "Tao," it is difficult to decipher the characters; the most skillful Chinese ingeniously acknowledge that they do not understand them.

THE CANOPUS.

The Canopus is very common on the coins of Egypt, in the singular shape of a human head, placed upon a kind of pitcher. This defied pitcher seems to refer to an anecdote

of ancient superstition, which is recorded by Plutarch. It seems, some Persian and Egyptian priests had a contest which of their deities had the superiority. The Egyptian said that a single vase, sacred to Serapis, would extinguish the whole power of the Persian deity of fire. The experiment was tried and the wily Egyptian bore holes in the side of the vase, and stopping them with wax, afterwards filled the vase with water, which, pushing through the holes, as the wax melted, extinguished the Persian deity, the fire. Hence the vase was deified, and certainly deserved it better than the onions and leeks of that learned and yet foolish nation.

A CURE FOR SMALLPOX.

"I am willing to risk my reputation as a public man," wrote Edward Hines to the Liverpool Mercury, "if the worst case of smallpox cannot be cured in three days simply by the use of cream of tartar. One ounce of cream of tartar dissolved in one pint of hot water, drank at intervals when cold, is a certain, never-failing remedy. It has cured thousands, never leaves a mark, never causes blindness and avoids tedious lingering."

SILVER COINAGE OF 1880.

The Dollars were the largest yet coined of any. The coinage of the halves, quarters and dimes was exceedingly small and none for circulation, and each bonafide Collector was only allowed two sets and that only by personal application at the Mint, and ourselves were unable to procure any extra, so we had to pay high premiums, to those that were better able to get them in the Mint. We sent several parties to get them but they were refused; we made an extra trip personally, we stated that we wanted them for Collectors that were unable to be there themselves, but that had no effect, were insulted besides and were told we wanted them for speculation and had to go away with along face, disappointed; so we consider that the small silver of 1880 is the rarest yet and in a short time High Premiums will be offered for them. The few we have in stock we will dispose of as follows, Half Dollars, \$1.25, Quarter Dollars, 60 cts, and Dimes 30 cents, or the 3 for Two Dollars at these prices, it does look like we wanted the Coins for speculation. But we could not get as many as we have Customers.

PLEASE NOTICE.

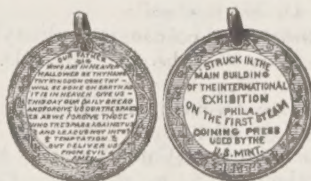
On account of the great demand for Foreign Copper Coins of all nations we cannot sell any of the cheapest that used to be 2 and 3 cent each less than 5 cents each, nor can we fill an order unless it amount to One Dollar, 5 cents extra for Postage if you want it Registered 10 cents extra; we are not

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ANSWER.—Send your bids to some reliable coin dealer, who has some competent person to attend the Sale and examine each piece by itself, instruct the dealer not to bid on any coin that does not come up to the described condition. Should he buy such at any rate, you may keep the coin after having paid for it, but the next time try somebody else, and don't depend on the Cataloguer as he surely described the Coin wrong, either from ignorance or deceit, and he is not worth your confidence. Send no bids to his sale that he has catalogued, or you will surely be disappointed again, and that will soon make them do right or burst.



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8. Emperor Constantine, Caius Flavius Valerius Aurelius Claudius Constantinus born A. D. 272, in upper Moesia; made Emperor, 308; died 337. His Father was Constantine "THE PALE" his mother (Hellenia) was the founder of many of the early Christian Churches. He removed the seat of government from Rome to Constantinople. Fine 50 cts good 30 cts.
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16. Galienus (Caius Publius Lucinius Valerianus Egnatius Gallienus; B. a. d. 218; Cr. 260; D. 268,) 35ct.
17. Titus. Son of Aspacian and Conqueror of Jerusalem. 50ct.
18. Gordianus Pius (Marcus Antonius Gordianus Pius; B. a. d. 222; Cr. 238; D. 244.) 75ct.
19. Hadrianus (Publius Aelius Hadrianus Gibbon says of Hadrianus that if not a page of his history had come down to us, we could read it from his coins and inscriptions; B. a. d. 76; Cr 117; 138) 50ct.
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31. Tiberius. Cladius, Caesar, began to reign, A. D. 14. 50ct.
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